

GREAT DOBRUDJA BATTLE EXPECTED

Advance Forces of Allied and Rumanian Countries Are in Contact.

EIGHT GUNS CAPTURED

Rucharest Tells of Victory Over Force Moving Up Danube.

LONDON, Sept. 14 (Thursday).—A big battle in the Rumanian Dobruja is expected soon. All along the front Rumanian and Bulgarian advanced troops are fighting with patrols of the latter forces. A Rumanian official statement received to-night says that German guns have been captured near a detachment advancing up the Danube.

The importance the Rumanians attach to the Dobruja fighting is shown by the fact that Gen. A. Averese, former Minister of War and Rumania's most eminent soldier, has been transferred from his Transylvanian front to the Dobruja. Gen. Kalmayev, an experienced Russian commander, now commands in Transylvania.

Few if any Rumanian troops were taken on Sunday, when the Danube front was quiet. A belated Bulgarian statement received here says the Bulgars entered Silistria on Monday, and were welcomed by the people, most of whom are Bulgarian. The Rumanians retired on both sides of the Danube, and the Bulgars did not cross the river there. The Bulgars also took Fort Chabardar, between Turtukan and Silistria, and ten cannon.

An overseas news agency despatch says that the Rumanian Gen. Besarabescu, who commanded at Turtukan, tried to escape in a boat after the last fort had fallen. While the boat was in the middle of the Danube it was sunk by Bulgarian artillery and the general was drowned.

Emperor Francis Joseph sent a letter to his own hand to Gen. Planer-Ballin, praising him for his services and stating that the general's "ill health" makes it impossible for him to retain his command. He sent another overseas agency despatch.

CHARGE ATROCITIES.

Bulgars Say Rumanians Burn Women and Children to Death.

BREIT, by wireless to Sayville, Sept. 13.—Charges of atrocities are made in a Bulgarian statement issued to-day. It says that the Bulgars did not permit to be sent to America by the cable. It says that Rumanian troops have been burning villages in the Dobruja, including almost entirely Bulgars, killed and mutilated men, burned women and children to death, and set fire to the villages. The statement follows:

"The retreat of the Rumanians, Rumanian and Serbian was accompanied by the most horrible crimes, especially on the part of the Rumanians, against the defenseless population. A report from the commander in chief dated September 10 says:

"Since the first day after the crossing of the frontier it has been established that the Rumanian army has committed a series of inhuman crimes which more and more prove to have been premeditated. Some days before the declaration of war the Rumanian army took all cattle without formal requisition. When the Rumanians requested they formed special detachments for the burning of Bulgarian villages. The villages of Chisiova, Altomirova and others in the vicinity of Turtukan and Silistria are still burning. The detachments which were defeated on Sunday on the evening of September 7 sent a company with two officers to the village of Serebarna. All the male inhabitants were massacred during the night. The streets were filled with the bodies of innocent persons, which were mutilated in the most horrible fashion. A number of children were buried in locked houses. The women and the remaining children were carried to Silistria.

"On September 9 the men of Alifak were taken to the bank of the Danube and killed mercilessly. Their bodies were thrown into the river. Inhabitants of the village of Kalmayev, Altomirova and others were transported to the west bank near Kalarash, in order to protect the cowardly enemy from our fire."

SERBS ADVANCING.

French and Italian Troops Aiding British Withdraw Across Struma.

LONDON, Sept. 13.—The Serbs are attacking their old enemies the Bulgars along the left flank of the allied line in Macedonia and are driving them back to their original positions. The Serbs are fighting with the Bulgars, and the Bulgars have joined in the general offensive.

French and Serbs have captured the town of Serebarna, near Florina, in western Macedonia, a few miles south of the Serbian border, according to an official despatch. The Bulgars have occupied an important position which was defended desperately by the Bulgars. Toward Kalmayev the Serbs advanced guard is pushing the Bulgars and southwest of Lake Ohrid they have pushed along a considerable distance, setting fire to Bulgarian villages.

French and Italian troops have driven Bulgarian detachments west of Bitkova, beyond the railroad that runs east of the town. The Bulgars statement received here says that Italian troops were dispersed and thirty prisoners taken. The Italian force was not large, the Bulgars say.

The Italian forces which crossed the Struma last Sunday night, with the Bulgars, according to a report received here, the British press representative at Bitkova. It has been announced that the Bulgars had taken a number of villages from the Bulgars.

The Bulgarian official statement says that the British troops near Nevojen and Bitkova were two officers and 100 men, and that two Scotch officers and 100 British soldiers were captured, the British troops having captured the enemy's position at Bitkova, taking part of the town, according to the report. It had been reported previously that Kavala had been abandoned.

Foreign Warships to Be Watched.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 13.—At the request of the State Department customs collectors were ordered today to report to the Treasury immediately the arrival of any foreign war vessel into the waters. It was understood that the State Department was taking precautionary measures of neutrality laws, and would follow the reported examination of a British warship of the Philippine steamer, which in territorial waters.

WAR NEWS TOLD IN OFFICIAL REPORTS

Paris Announces Fresh Advance North of the Somme.

RUSSIANS ARE REPULSED

Vienna Declares Massed Attacks in Carpathians Failed.

PARIS, Sept. 13.—The night statement issued by the French War Office says:

North of the Somme we appreciably extended our positions in a portion of our front facing Combes and took by assault south of Le Prieux Farm a complete and powerfully organized trench system.

Desperate fighting occurred during the day on our centre and right wing, where the Germans made energetic efforts to recapture lost ground. One violent enemy attack with two regiments against L'Abbe Wood Farm succeeded at first in its capture, but the irresistible return to the offensive of our troops threw the enemy back from the position, which we now occupy completely.

Hill 76, on the south, was also the object of enemy attempts, but after a series of hand to hand encounters, with fluctuating fortunes, our infantry maintained all its gains.

The number of unwounded prisoners captured yesterday and today exceeds at the present time 3,000. Important booty abandoned by the enemy and counted up to the present amounts to ten guns, including several heavy machine guns, and a number of anti-aircraft guns in the Bouchavesnes sector alone.

South of the Somme artillery fighting continued very actively in the region of the Meuse (Verdun front) after intense artillery preparation the Germans attacked the positions of our troops east of Fleury. They were completely repulsed, leaving seventy prisoners in our hands.

The afternoon French official statement says:

North of the Somme fighting continued last evening with distinct success for our arms. The village of Bouchavesnes, situated on the right bank of the Meuse, was captured by our troops in the evening and carried in its entirety by our troops in a brilliant fight, despite the enemy's resistance. He had been repulsed in the night, but the night our infantry organized itself in the conquered position. The Germans did not attempt to retake it.

This morning our troops, continuing their advance eastward, took by assault Bois l'Abbe Farm, situated 600 meters from the northern portion of the village of Bouchavesnes. We took some additional prisoners during these actions and captured a large amount of booty. No prisoners have yet reached us on this subject.

To the north of Aste a surprise attack directed against a German trench in the region of Audrechy gained us additional prisoners.

On the right bank of the Meuse (Verdun front) we made some progress in the northern portion of the Vaux-Chapelle Wood. Artillery fighting continues with moderate activity in the Fleury-Le Chateau region. Everywhere else the night was calm.

Aviation.—On the Somme front our aeroplanes fought seventeen engagements yesterday. Two German machines were brought down, one in the direction of Aizecourt and the other in the neighborhood of Moislains. Four other enemy machines appear to have been badly damaged. Last night our bombing squadrons dropped a large number of bombs. Eighty-seven bombs of 120 millimeters were dropped on the railroad station and small buildings at Guise, where two explosions followed by fire were noticed. Twenty-four bombs were dropped on the railroad station at Roubaix, and on depots at Hendoucourt. Several bombs were dropped on enemy installations in the region of Reims, thirty-two on bivouacs in the region of Danville, and six shells on Monday station.

During the same night one of our bombing groups carried out the following operations: One hundred and five bombs were dropped on the village of St. Thibault, near the railway station, and during this bombardment one of our machines covered the distance to the scene of the operation twice. Six bombs were dropped on iron foundries at Roubaix and six on the railroad from Metz to Pont-a-Mousson.

Attack on British Vain.

LONDON, Sept. 13.—The War Office communication issued this evening concerning the fighting on the British front in France says:

The general situation continues unchanged. An attack made last night on our lines from the direction of the Stouquet farm, near the Somme, was repulsed by our troops, and the enemy was driven back to his trenches with considerable loss. The hostile artillery activity is normal.

Berlin Admits Loss.

BERLIN, by wireless to Sayville, Sept. 13.—The official announcement from the War Office today says:

Front of Field Marshal Prince Rupprecht of Bavaria: The battle north of the Somme has recommenced. Our troops are engaged in heavy fighting between Combes and the Somme. The French entered Bouchavesnes. Artillery duels of great violence continue on both sides of the Somme.

Front of the German Crown Prince: East of the Meuse (Verdun front) attacks made by the French in the sector of Thiaumont and Souville failed, causing them sanguinary losses.

East of the Meuse: Front of Prince Leopold of Bavaria: The situation is unchanged. Russian attacks north of Duxenmuth and near Garbunovka were repulsed.

Front of Archduke Charles Francis: In the Carpathians the Russians made a simultaneous attack against the whole front between Smotrych and the Golden Hystritsa. They were repulsed everywhere with the heaviest losses for their gallant troops under Gen. von Csatka.

In Transylvania German troops entered into fighting contact with Rumanians in the districts of Hermannstadt and southeast of Hostating.

Russians Hold Gains.

PETROGRAD, Sept. 13.—The War Office statement issued today says:

In the region of Rika and on the river Dvina the activity of the enemy's air fleet increased considerably.

In the region south of Jeupol (in Galicia, ten miles south of Halicz) enemy attempts to cross the river Hystritsa were frustrated by our fire.

In the wooded Carpathian region, along the upper course of the river Cherny-Chernomoh, the enemy launched unsuccessful attacks on the heights captured by us.

In the Baltic, on the evening of September 8, our fleet successfully bombarded enemy travelers in the Riga

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ATHENS, Sept. 12, via London, Sept. 13 (delayed).—A Greek declaration of war upon the Central Powers is believed to be forecast by the fall of the Zaimis ministry. King Constantine has accepted Premier Zaimis's resignation, and a friend of Venizelos, to form a new Cabinet.

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It is understood that M. Demitracopoulos after reaching an understanding with the King will expound his views to the Entente Ministers and decide, according to their attitude, whether or not to accept the Premiership.

M. Demitracopoulos is of the opinion that the departure from neutrality on the part of Greece is the only remedy for the present international situation and refers to the Greek-Turkish war of 1881, when Premier Polykarpus, who was engaged in the direction of Butkova (near the Struma, fifteen miles west of Demir-Hissar) and Drama.

In the direction of Kiamakalan, allied artillery sharply bombarded Bulgarian organizations to the north of Malakovo and Majalga.

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BRITISH GUNS FOR RUSSIA.

"Times" Expert Says Mighty Army Could Be Equipped.

Special Cable Despatch to The Sun.

LONDON, Sept. 14 (Thursday).—Col. Repington, the military expert of the Times, commenting upon the Russian despatch of Kurapatkin's recent statement that it is necessary that the Allies combine their men and guns to better advantage than hitherto, says it deserves careful consideration.

"It is not a question of our own orders," he writes, "we turn over to Russian use our plants for the manufacture of heavy guns and shells except such as are necessary for the defense of our own army. We can enable Russia in 1917 and 1918 to deploy such large and efficient armies that they will dominate the Balkans."

"We can do so only if we have reached the limit of expansion of our own armies. These alternatives suggest a number of considerations, but the combination Kurapatkin seeks should not be beyond settlement by statesmanship."

"Every French success arouses immense enthusiasm in the British army, and makes our men almost as happy as if they had done it themselves," one of the correspondents with the army in the region of Antwerp believes. The French feeling toward us is as cordial as ours toward them. I doubt if ever in history have two allies worked together with such perfect unanimity and with more ungrudging admiration each for the other's gallantry."

The British operations during this week's advance were completely small, but there was a bitter struggle eastward of Ghinny, where the British fought Bavarian troops and sent back nine officers and 100 men prisoners.

The correspondent, referring to the anchored observation balloons, says the Germans have adopted a new means of defending their positions, and the British aeroplanes, which already have downed several of them. This defense is a gun below the balloon, which emits high reaching flames to catch the wings of an aeroplane coming too close.

The correspondent sends extracts from many letters found upon German prisoners confirming the terrors of the British artillery and several German losses. A German officer captured at Ghinny told a British staff officer who examined him.

"You don't know what shell fire is until you are in it in one of our front line dugouts."

A letter from a Prussian artilleryman says: "The Englishman is a damnable enemy. The Frenchman and Russian are not so cunning."

Letters from friends of German soldiers at home describe the terrible human losses. One says there are 5,000 widows in Antwerp, besides the married men who have fallen. Others dwell upon the food shortages and the sufferings of the poor and hungry.

On Monday and Tuesday, in the district west of Butkova Lake, our columns had skirmishes with Bulgarian detachments which were driven in toward the Demir-Hissar-Balkan railway line.

On the south front there has been an exchange of gunfire at the Danube, while in Dobruja we are in contact with the enemy on the entire front, with lively engagements between patrols and advance guards.

A detachment of the enemy which had advanced up the Danube was counter-attacked and repulsed, leaving in our hands eight German guns.

SEARCH FOR SLACKERS VAIN.

Only Two Found at Newmarket, and They Are Irish.

LONDON, Sept. 13.—Military police carried out an extensive raid for slackers from military service to-day at the Newmarket race track, but before the race for the classic St. Leger was started.

Every one apparently of military age, including reporters, jockeys, bookmakers, racegoers and other persons, was compelled to give an account of himself as he entered, and the soldier-police demanded the production of either an attestation or registration card or, in the absence of this, a birth or exempting certificate.

In the principal enclosure the first hour's proceeding were almost fruitless, producing only two slackers, who declared that being Irish they are not subject to registration.

RUSSIAN ATTACK REPULSED.

Berlin Says Von Contas Held His Ground in Carpathians.

BERLIN, Sept. 13.—The War Office statement to-day reports that a strong Russian attack upon Austrian trenches east of Gais, near the Danube, was repulsed by Gen. von Contas with great losses. The attack extended from the Golden Hystritsa to Smotrych.

A Russian statement, which reaches here, says that the Austrians attacked along the upper course of the River Cherny-Chernomoh, upon the heights the Russians have taken, but were beaten back everywhere. The Russians also say they prevented the Germans and Austrians from crossing the Hystritsa south of Jeupol, ten miles south of Halicz.

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